

# KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, NOT THEIR WRONGS.

VOLUME 1.

SALYERSVILLE, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1912.

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#### TERMS.

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.60 six months.  
.35 three months.

#### Advertising Rates.

10 cents per inch.  
First page advertisement and one-half cents per inch.  
Locals 10 cents per line for first insertion. 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions and funeral notices  
Cards of Thanks and Obituaries,  
one cent per word.

Announcements for County offices,  
\$5.00 cash in advance.  
Justices of the Peace \$2.50.  
S. S. ELAM, Editor.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce

#### FRANK BLAIR,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the nomination for clerk of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce

#### L. C. BAILEY,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce

#### LOUIS MARSHALL,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce

#### J. J. PACE,

of Conley, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce

#### PROCTOR PACE,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce

#### W. J. PATRICK,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce

#### DOC G. HOWARD,

as a candidate for the office of Judge of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

## EDITORIAL.

### THE WINTER SCHOOL.

During the past few years we have heard a number of our citizens say that Salyersville needed an up-to-date Normal School. We now have an opportunity to see whether these citizens will aid our county-s. at in such an enterprise, as Prof. McWharther, in this week's issue of the Mountaineer, is advertising his Winter school.

Prof. McWharther is a native Kentuckian educated in the Kentucky State Normal Schools, at Richmond which shows that he has had the right preparation.

But the best recommendation that Prof. McWharther brings is that for the past several months he has so labored and disciplined the Graded School of Salyersville that practically all of the patrons so far as we know, are highly pleased with the school, and say that he does not only know how but that he has the nerve to assert his authority and compel students to obey if necessary. He assures us that he will have

one or two competent assistants. He knows the value of printers ink having had us to print his Grade Cards some months ago, as well as to advertise in the Mountaineer.

If all of our teachers should attend some school this winter our schools throughout the county would be greatly benefitted.

Teachers, parents and pupils should begin to talk up "Winter Schools" all over the County.

Our experience, both as a pupil and teacher has shown us that the average country student can accomplish as much in half the time during winter as he has during the fall term.

Some may want proof, but when we consider that the pupil is now in the habit of studying, the nights are much longer and the chores at night and morning are not so numerous and that the pupil has more energy during the winter than the summer we see that "There's a reason."

Let us remember that hundreds of boys and girls in our county will drop out of school next year.

We want rail roads but we need more schools. Let us so educate our children that they may be prepared to cope with the outside world when the rail roads come. This we cannot do without the "Winter School."

Pay the teachers and keep them busy. A good teacher at a high salary is the cheapest man that you can employ.

### OUR HIGH TAXES.

If you are a tax payer and think that our taxes are too high you should not fail to read Justice Goble's article on the last page. If you then believe that there are certain corporations which do not pay their taxes you should write Gov. McCreary and ask that he employ legal talent sufficient to look after the suit of the Rail Road companies against Kentucky. Every tax payer in Kentucky should be interested and write the Governor.

Mr. Farmer, if you're not using the want ads you're a heavy loser.

Find a buyer for your fruit, produce, discarded farm tools, livestock.

Sell your farm.

Find farm help.

Advertise your sales.

The cost is small—results are sure.

## FARMER'S FREE Want Column.

In order to show our farmers that "It pays to advertise", we will run this column in which each subscriber may use, free of charge, fifteen words, in any one issue, to advertise anything he wants to buy or sell, (from the farm,) to secure work for himself or hire farm hands, sell or rent lands, find owners for lost articles or live stock or advertise his own lost or strayed.

Additional words will be put in at one cent per word; or the advertisement may be run in succeeding issues so long as desired at one cent per word, payable IN ADVANCE.

If you would get your wants in this column phone, write, or call on us before Monday night.

## WANTED

TO SELL two farms. Also two good work mules. For further particulars inquire of

D. M. Atkinson,

Salyersville, Ky.

TO BUY a bushel or two of white beans. Highest cash price paid.

3 S. E. am, Salyersville, Ky.

TO SELL 20 Colonies B-ees at \$4.00 per colony.

Jephtha Hammonds,

48 Salyersville, Ky.

TO SELL a four year old black saddle, horse, 1 coming two filly. 1 weaning mare colt.

T. J. Prater,

Salyersville, Ky.

TO EXCHANGE Some thoro bred Poland China sows and some half Poland China and half Berkshire gilts to exchange for corn.

S. S. Elam,

## CORRESPONDENCE.

ELM,

Eva, the little daughter of A. M. Wheeler, has been very ill but is improved now.

Merzie McKenzie has been very ill but is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wheeler are visiting relatives at Leckburg this week.

Dover.

Paintsville, Ky.

My dear Editor:

I take this occasion to express to you my appreciation of and gratitude for the assistance given me by your paper in my recent race for the position of appellate judge.

I am profoundly grateful to you, your paper and other friends who supported me. The large number of good people of your community and section to whom I am under obligations in this respect precludes my being able to thank each separately in person or by letter, as I would like to do.

So, I am taking this means of thanking you, and then through your paper for the help and encouragement I received; and I wish to earnestly assure all that I am not less grateful for their support because I was unsuccessful.

I am gratified at the large vote I received under the conditions that existed; and, while deeply grateful to all who helped to swell the number which caused me to run ahead of my ticket, I have no resentment against any who did not.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Kirk.

### LAKEVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Patrick of Salyersville, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Patrick's father, William Craft.

Rev. R. H. Preston delivered his last discourse Sunday. He is going to move to Johnson Co. to make his home.

Lynean, the little son of William Craft is very ill at this writing.

Junie Barker, who has had an attack of pneumonia, is improving.

"Cor."

### OIL SPRINGS.

Tom Skeins and Mr. Moore of Kenwood spent the week end at Meek Litteral's.

Miss Gay Wheeler and little brother, Reggie of Conley visited at Oil Springs last week.

Uncle Payne Patrick of Den-

ver is visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Price of this place.

Uncle Wiley Littoral visited his daughter at Staffordsville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Price, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Gullett of this place, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meade of Staffordsville last week.

Lonner Howes of this place visited his brother at Denver last week.

Reelch.

## NOTICE TO MILLMEN.

We are carrying a line of Pipe Fittings and Valves and for low prices and good goods give us a trial. We are prepared to do your Boiler repairing Consult us.

SALYERSVILLE SUPPLY CO.,

J. D. Hoekstra Pres.

Louis Marshall Treas.

## PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, promise to deposit in the Salyersville National Bank, on or before July 1st, 1913, the respective amounts opposite our names, to be used in a county fair for the school boys and girls of Magoffin County.

Said fair to take place on the second Saturday in Nov. 1913, and to be held by committees appointed by the next Teacher's Institute. The above Bank to act as treasurer, and pay the money to the committee appointed by the said Institute.

S. S. Elam.....\$5 00.  
Note, we shall be glad to publish the names and amounts of any persons desiring to make subscriptions.

## TAKE NOTICE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of MEN'S and WOMEN'S NEW AND PAW-BROKERS clothing will be offered for sale at the Cal Howard's building Salyersville, Ky. for one week beginning MONDAY NOV. 25TH.

Call and see our goods and hear our prices. Men's brand new suits and over coats at unheard of prices for cheapness. Also Pawn brokers second hand garments, as good as new and

## DOUBLE

Your Salary by attending The Paintsville BUSINESS COLLEGE, EASTERN Branch of the Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Ky.  
For further Particulars Address PAINTSVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Paintsville, Ky.

## If You Are

For a better County and a better County Paper See the EDITOR, Or ALONZO KEETON,

And Subscribe for the MOUNTAINEER, or Give us your JOB WORK OR ADVERTISING.

## Would

Your Family be Cared for if

You were to die, Or would they be dependent upon others? Do you realize that a great load will be shifted on to their shoulders when you are called away and that they will need money for doctor bills, burial expenses and etc. and etc.? If you want to take out a life policy in one of the oldest and best companies in America, thereby giving your family the greatest possible protection for prices call on S. S. ELAM, Salyersville, Ky

which have been thoroughly re-cleaned and inspected by competent physician as required by law. These Pawnbrokers garments will keep you warm and you can buy them for a song.

We will offer for sale men's suits, pants and overcoats and women's long and short coats, coat suits, and skirts. Come in and inspect our stock now.

It costs you nothing to look. Come early and get first selection.

The Sanitary Clothing Co.,  
Cal Howard's building,  
Salyersville, Ky.

## WINTER SCHOOL.

Beginning Jan. 6th, 1913, and continuing four months a school for all grades shall be taught. Also Special Normal Course for all who are prepared to take the work.

Those who expect to enter the County Examinations will be given special attention. All who are interested will write or see me as soon as convenient.

C. E. McWharther,  
Principal.

Any person desiring to assist in the erection of the stone church building of this place will make their contribution to the secretary, Mrs. D. W. Gardner, Salyersville, Ky.

If you are going to take a business course you should go to the Paintsville Business College or to the Bowling Green Business College. If you attend either of these institutions, you should let us save you some money on a scholarship. Remember we have only one at the Mountaineer Office.

Need a little cash to finance that proposition?  
A want ad may find the fellow who has idle cash which he would be glad to invest.  
It's worth trying.

Remember that the Mountaineer is now thirty-five cents for three months, sixty cents for six months and one dollar per year in advance.

### Republican Committee.

The following were selected as Committeemen for Magoffin county last Saturday:

Floyd Bailey,	Salyersville.
J. W. Wheeler,	Flat Fork.
Willie Caudill,	State Road.
Lloyd Adams,	Ivyton.
Lee Patrick,	Meadows.
Franklin Patton,	Lakeville.
John M. Dunn,	Middle Fork.
Lee Bays,	Bloomington.
S. C. Allen,	Atkeson.

There was no meetings held in 4 precincts.

If you die, get married, leave the county, get sick or do anything that is of interest to the public call us up, PHONE 21, or write us.

### JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Jesse Borders, Les Higgins, and N. P. Salyer, appointed by Judge Gardner at the June term of Court, will be responsible for the juries for the next twelve months.



# "STINGAREE"

## The Gentleman Bandit

By E. W. HORNUNG

Author of  
"RAFFLES"  
The Amateur Crackman

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### PROLOGUE OF THE STORY.

Miss Bouverie, a companion to Mrs. Clarkson on an Australian ranch, ceases singing when a dapper young man walks into the ranch house. He politely bids her sing more, while he plays. Her voice receives his highest commendation. Before leaving he promises to be at Mrs. Clarkson's concert, which Sir Julian Crum, the celebrated English musical authority, is to attend. In due course the great night came around, but Hilda Bouverie looked for her hero in vain. Mrs. Clarkson and some of the others had done their part when Stingaree appeared on the stage leveling a brace of revolvers at the assembly. He insinuatingly requests Mrs. Clarkson to sing. A revolver is passed unobserved to Hilda by the station overseer.

### "The Unrealized Ideal."

"DON'T sing for criminals and cutthroats!" the indignant Mrs. Clarkson cried out. She glanced at Sir Julian as one for whom she did sing. And Sir Julian's eyes twinkled under the bushranger's guns.

"To be sure you don't," said Stingaree, with as much sweetness as his character would permit. "You sing for charity and spend three times as much as you are ever likely to make in ar- raying yourself for the occasion. Well, we must put up with some song bird without fine feathers, for I mean to hear the program out." His eyes ranged the front rows till they fell on Hilda Bouverie in her corner. "You young lady over there! You've been talking since I called for silence. You deserve to pay a penalty; be good enough to step this way."

Hilda's excitement may be supposed. It made her scandalously radiant in that company of humiliated men and women, but it did not rob her of her resource. Removing her shawl with apparent haste, but with calculated deliberation, she laid it in a bunch upon the seat which she had occupied and stepped forward with a courage that won a cheer from the back rows. Stingaree stooped to hand her up to the platform, and his warm grip told a tale. This was what he had come for, to make her sing, to make her sing before Sir Julian Crum, to give her a start unique in the history of the platform and the stage. Criminal, was he? Then the dearest, kindest, most enchanting, most romantic criminal the world had ever seen! But she must be worthy of his chivalry and her chance, and from the first her artistic egoism insisted that she was.

Stingaree had picked up a program and dexterously mounted it between the hammer and cartridge of the revolver which he had momentarily relinquished, much as a cornet player mounts his music under his nose. With both weapons once more leveled he consulted the program now.

"The next item, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "is another pianoforte solo by this young lady. We'll let you off that, Miss Bouverie, since you've got to sing. The next song on the program is called 'The Unrealized Ideal,' and the music is by our distinguished visitor and patron, Sir Julian Crum. In happier circumstances it would have been sung to you by Mrs. Montgomery Clarkson; as it is, I call upon Miss Bouverie to realize her ideal and ours, and on Sir Julian Crum to accompany her, if he will."

At Mrs. Clarkson's stony side the great man dropped both arms at the superb impudence of the invitation.

"Quite right, Sir Julian; let the blood run into them," said Stingaree. "It is a pure oversight that you were not exempted in the beginning. Comply with my entreaty and I guarantee that you shall suffer no further inconvenience."

Sir Julian wavered. In London he was a clubman and a diner out, and what a tale for the Athenaeum—what a short cut to every ear at a Kensington dinner table! In the end it would get into the papers. That was the worst of it. But in the midst of Sir Julian's hesitation his pondering eyes met those of Miss Bouverie—on fire to sing him his own song—alight with the ability to do it justice. And Sir Julian was lost.

How she sang it may be guessed. Sir Julian bowed and swayed upon the stool. Stingaree stood by with a smile of personal pride and responsibility, but with both revolvers still leveled and one of them cocked. It was a better song than he had supposed. It glided enormously from the composer's accompaniment. The last verse was softer than another would have made it, and yet the singer obeyed inaudible instructions, as though she had never sung it otherwise. It was more in a



tuneful whisper than in hushed notes that the last words left her lips:

"Lightly I sped when hope was high  
And youth beguiled the chase,  
I follow—follow still, but I  
Shall never see her face."

The applause when it came was almost overwhelming. The bushranger watched and smiled, but cocked his second pistol and let the program flutter to the floor. As for Sir Julian Crum, the self contained, the cynical, he was seen for an instant, wheeled about on the music stool, grasping the singer by both hands. But there was no hearing what he said. The girl herself heard nothing until he bellowed in her ear:

"They'll have their encore. What can you give them? It must be something they know. 'Home, Sweet Home'! 'The Last Rose'! 'Within a Mile'! The first, eh? Very well. It's a leaf out of Patti's book; but so are they all."

And he struck the opening bars in the key of his own song, but for some moments Hilda Bouverie stood bereft of her great voice. A leaf out of Patti's book, in that up country township, before a roomful held in terror—and yet un- mindful of the loaded pistols of two bloodthirsty bushrangers! The singer prayed for power to live up to those golden words. A leaf out of Patti's book!

It was over. The last poignant note trembled into nothingness. The silence, absolutely dead for some seconds, was



Radford Fired Point Blank Again and Again.

then only broken by a spirituous sob from the incorrigible stockman. There was never any applause at all. Ere it came, even as it was coming, the overseer, Radford, leaped to his feet with a raucous shout.

The bushranger had vanished from the platform. The other bushranger had disappeared through the other door. The precious pair of them had melted from the room unseen, unheard, what time every eye doted on handsome Hilda Bouverie, and every ear on the simple words and moving cadences of "Home, Sweet Home."

Ted Radford was the first to see it, for by the end of the brief song he had his revolver uncovered and cocked at last, and no quarry left for him to shoot. With a bound he was on the platform, another carried him into the canvas anteroom, a third and a fourth into the moonlight. It was as bright as noon in a conservatory of smoked glass. And in the united brightness one man was already galloping away, but it was Stingaree who danced with one foot only in the stirrup of a milk white mare.

Radford rushed up to him and fired point blank again and again. A series of useless clicks was all the harm he did, for Stingaree was in the saddle before the buried revolver struck the mare on the ribs and sent the pair

flying through the moonlight with a shout of laughter, a cloud of sand and a dull volley of thunderous hoofs. The overseer picked up his revolver and returned crestfallen to examine it in the lights of the emptying room.

"I could have sworn I loaded it," said he. "If I had, he'd have been a dead man six times over."

Miss Bouverie had been talking to Sir Julian Crum. On Radford's entry she had grown distraite, but at Radford's speech she turned back to Sir Julian with shining eyes.

"My wife wants a companion for the voyage," he was saying. "So that will cost you nothing, but if anything the other way, and once in London I'll be answerable. I've adjudicated these things for years to voices not in the same class as yours. But the worst of it is you won't stay with us."

"I will."

"No; they'll want you at Covent Garden before we know where we are. And when you are ready to go to them, go you must."

"I shall do what you tell me."

"Then speak to Mrs. Clarkson at once."

Hilda Bouverie glanced over her shoulder, but her employers had left the building. Her smile was less roughish than demure.

"There is no need, Sir Julian. Mrs. Clarkson has already spoken to me, though only in a whisper. But I am to take myself off by the next coach."

### The Prize Money.

SERGEANT CAMERON was undressing for bed when he first heard the voices through the weatherboard walls. In less than a minute there was a knock at his door.

"Here's Mr. Hardcastle from Rosanna, sir. He says he must see you at once."

"The deuce he does! What about?"

"He says he'll only tell you. But he's ridden over in three hours, and he looks like the dead."

"Give him some whisky, Tyler, and tell him I'll be down in two ticks."

So saying the gray bearded sergeant of the New-South Wales mounted police tucked his nightgown into his cord breeches, slipped into his tunic and hastened to the parlor, which served as courtroom on occasion, buttoning as he went. Mr. Hardcastle had a glass to his lips as the sergeant entered. He was a very fine man of forty, and his massive frame was crowned with a countenance as handsome as it was open and bold, but at a glance it was plain that he was both shaken and exhausted and in no mood to hide either his fatigue or his distress. Sergeant Cameron sat down on the other side of the oval table with the faded cloth.

The younger constable had left the room when Hardcastle called him back. "Don't go, Tyler," said he. "You may as well both hear what I've got to say. It's—it's Stingaree!"

The name was echoed in incredulous undertones.

"But he's down in Vic," urged the sergeant. "He's been giving our chaps a devil of a time down there!"

"He's come back. I've seen him with my own eyes. But I'm beginning at the wrong end first," said the squatter, taking another sip and then sitting back to survey his hearers. "You know old Duncan, my overseer?"

The sergeant nodded.

"Of course you know him," the other continued, "and so does the whole back country, and did even before he won this fortune in the Melbourne cup sweep. I suppose you've heard how he took the news? He was fuddling himself from his own bottle on Sunday afternoon when the mail came. The first I knew of it was when I saw him sitting with his letter in one hand and throwing out the rest of his grog with the other. Then he told us he had won the first prize of £30,000 and that he had made up his mind to have his next drink at his own place in Scotland. He left us that afternoon to catch the coach and go down to Sydney for his money. He ought to have been back this evening before sundown."

The sergeant put in his word: "That he ought, for I saw him come off the coach and start for the station as soon as they'd run up the horse he left behind him at the pub. I wondered what had brought him if he was so set on getting back to the old country."

"I could tell you," said Hardcastle after some little hesitation, "and I may as well. Poor old Duncan was the most generous of men, and nothing would serve him but that every soul on Rosanna should share more or less in his good fortune. I am ashamed to tell you how much he spoke of pressing on myself. You have probably heard that one of his peculiarities was that he would never take payment by check like other people? I believe it was because he had knocked down too many checks in his day. In any case, we used to call him Hard Cash Duncan on Rosanna, and I am very much afraid that when you saw him he must have had the whole of his £30,000 upon him in the hardest form of cash."

"But what has happened, Mr. Hardcastle?"

"The very worst," said Hardcastle, stooping to slip. The three heads came closer together across the faded tablecloth. "There was no sign of him at 7. He ought to have been with us before 6. We had done our best to make it an occasion, and it seemed that the dinner would be spoiled. So at 7 young Evans, my storekeeper, went off at a gallop to meet him, and at twenty-five past he came galloping back leading a riderless horse. It was the one you saw Duncan riding this afternoon. There was blood upon the saddle. I found it."

[To be continued.]

# A Glance at Current Topics and Events

New Haven, Nov. 5.—The formation of an international conference to consider a remedy for the increasing cost of living which was recently suggested by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale university is still uppermost in his mind.

He outlines a plan of his own for preventing fluctuation in the value of the dollar, so that the weight of the gold dollar should be increased enough to restore some of its lost purchasing power.

"My proposal," says Professor Fisher, "is not literally, but virtually, to increase the weight of the gold dollar by increasing the weight of the bullion on which it is based. But this increase in weight would not be added to the coins themselves, but only to the bullion out of which they are made. In other words, the proposal is to restore the ancient custom of a seigniorage on gold coinage. At present there is no seigniorage. Coinage is free, and the weight of a gold dollar is as great as the weight of the bullion which the miner takes to the mint and for which he receives back a dollar."

A gold dollar contains 25.8 grains of metal. Professor Fisher would require the miner, instead of giving so much bullion for the coin, to give 26, 27 or 28 grains. The difference between the two amounts would be the seigniorage. It would not be fixed once for all, but would be continually adjusted so as to give the dollar always a fixed purchasing power. "The ultimate dollar," he said, "would be as it now is—a dollar of gold bullion—but this dollar would no longer be of fixed weight and variable value, but of fixed value and variable weight."

"The adjustment of the seigniorage would be entirely automatic, dependent on an official index number of the price level. If the official index number showed a rise of prices in any year, say 1 per cent, it would be mandatory for the mints to add 1 per cent to the seigniorage. Expressed the other way about, if gold loses 1 per cent of its value, the mints would pay 1 per cent less for it. This would tend always to preserve a uniform purchasing power of the monetary unit."

### New Use For Lancaster.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—The old wooden civil war frigate Lancaster, closely associated with the nation's heroic sea service, passed out of the American navy recently for the unpretentious duty of a detention ship of the public health service. A half century's advance in naval architecture has pushed her into oblivion.

This obsolete old vessel was the flagship of Rear Admiral George F. Pearson, commanding the Pacific fleet during the civil war. Patrolling the California coast Nov. 10, 1864, she peremptorily stopped the steamer Salvador and seized Thomas E. Hogg and seven of his men of the Confederate navy, together with many valuable records.

When the French were installing Maximilian as emperor of Mexico the faithful old frigate was sent to Acapulco to protect American interests. She performed a similar service at Callao during the Peruvian revolution of 1865.

The Lancaster is a screw vessel of 3,200 tons and during her war days was armed with twenty-two guns.

### Acts as Young China's Tutor.

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 4.—In many respects the career of Dr. George E. Morrison, recently appointed to the important post of political counselor to President Yuan Shih Kai, is that of a



Dr. George Ernest Morrison, Political Advisor of Yuan Shih Kai.

free lance of fortune. His life has been full of adventure. He was born at the Scotch college of Glesgong, Australia, of which his father was the principal. The desire of his parents was that he should become a pedagogue, but the love of adventure was too strong in his veins for any occupation of that nature, and he left Melbourne university in his eighteenth year.

For thirteen years past he has had his home in the Chinese capital, traveling largely from province to province. He has helped to make as well as record history.

### Pupils Earn Money.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—Cincinnati boasts of a school where it is possible for the

pupils to earn their pin money while going through their studies. This school is known as the school for retarded pupils and is for those who have fallen three or four years behind their proper grades, chiefly because of sickness.

Mixed with long and dreary hours of study the pupils in this unique school are given an opportunity of making candlesticks, pin cushions and calendars, which they sell. An itemized account is kept of each pupil's work and the amount of time put in on it, and they are paid accordingly.

### Woman Invades a New Field.

New York, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Sarah Christopher, who has been appointed an inspector in the fire prevention bureau at a salary of \$1,200 a year, is the first woman fire inspector in the country. Mrs. Christopher was assigned to the



Photo by American Press Association. Mrs. Sarah Christopher, First Fire Inspector in United States.

cloak, suit and skirt factories in the city, which number over 500 and employ 100,000 persons, mostly women. One of Mrs. Christopher's duties is to drill the employees and also to establish a fire drill, which will be carried on regularly under the supervision of a monitor appointed by the woman inspector.

### Suffragists' Torchlight Parade.

New York, Nov. 5.—One hundred university and college girls in Grecian costume will head the suffrage torchlight parade here Saturday. A suffrage meeting will follow the parade, which marks the conclusion of the suffrage carnival week.

### Eggs From the Air?

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The belief expressed by Dr. Paul Walden of Riga, Russia, that the next great feat of chemistry will be the making of eggs from air is shared by several eminent chemists here. Dr. Walden, who is president elect of the Ninth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held in St. Petersburg in 1915, further predicted that a variety of nitrogenous foods would be made from the air some day.

"I consider it practically certain that at no distant day we shall be drawing food supplies from the air," he said. "Professor Berthsen of Germany has already succeeded in making the simple compound nitrogen and hydrogen. This shows that we shall be able to make more complex compounds. An egg is a complex compound of nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur and hydrogen. The chemical process of the hen will be imitated in the laboratory in the undertaking."

### Double Event in The Hague.

Geneva, Nov. 3.—The interparliamentary union voted to hold its 1913 sessions at The Hague. Despite the fact that many of the delegates favored accepting an invitation to hold the conference in the United States, the opportunity of having it convene simultaneously with the inauguration of the Palace of Peace at The Hague proved too strong a counter attraction.

### Preserving Harrison's Grave.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—After many years of neglect plans are now under way for the erection of a proper monument on the grave of former President William Henry Harrison, the Indian fighter, who figured prominently in the early history of Ohio.

A memorial association formed at Cincinnati has obtained state incorporation papers and announced that it will purchase the grave of the warrior at North Bend, on the Ohio river near the Indiana boundary line. Eventually the grave will be transferred to the government, and a park will be built around it, according to present plans.

### Many Legislature Changes.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4.—There will be many new faces in the legislature of 1913. More than a score of state senators and a third of the members of assembly were not re-nominated.

### Fleet to Rendezvous at Colon.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The navy department is making its plans on the assumption that the Panama canal will be open for business in about a year. In order to give naval officers an opportunity to inspect the locks and the mechanism of the canal before the water is let in, the Atlantic fleet will rendezvous at Colon this winter, and special trains will be run along the canal. [45 B]

### To Burn a Theater.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—A unique test to ascertain the fireproofness of theaters is about to be made under the joint auspices of the German steel trust and the National Association of Master Carpenters in this city.

A model theater as big as a good sized residence is to be constructed out of steel, iron, cement and wood, with iron safety curtains, emergency exits and a special set of ventilation slats built with a view to diverting the flames in certain directions in case of fire.

The building will shortly after its completion be ignited, and the progress of the fire in its various stages will be observed by a commission of experts representing builders, fire departments, architects and insurance companies.

Every conceivable sort of theater fire emergency will be provided for, and the experts hope to arrive at hitherto unimagined methods of preventing a playhouse holocaust.

### Bavaria Bars Public Kissing.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—A decree against kissing was issued by the Bavarian state railways as the result of a complaint lodged by a passenger who was rebuked for embracing his wife in a second class saloon carriage.

The man and his wife entered the train after a cycling tour. The wife, who was very tired, leaned her head on her husband's shoulder, while he put his arm round her to support her. A fellow passenger objected to this domestic scene and called upon the conductor of the train "to make the man behave himself."

The husband made a complaint to the railway authorities, who informed him that kissing is not permitted in "public rooms," among which railway carriages are included.

The husband denied that any kissing took place.

### Esperantists Lose.

Paris, Nov. 3.—An attempt having been made to have Esperanto admitted in telegraphic usage on the same footing as other languages the French postal and telegraph department has given an adverse decision.

The transmission of international messages in Esperanto will continue under the same tariff as for code and cipher messages.

### After Election Outlook.

New York, Nov. 3.—According to Julius Kruttschnitt, the famous railway man of the Harriman lines, the United States has entered upon a new prosperity wave which will extend through-



Julius Kruttschnitt, Railway Chief Who Predicts New Era of Prosperity.

out the country. Mr. Kruttschnitt bases his rosy predictions on personal observations, exceptionally fine crops and confidence in business as indicated by great shipments of merchandise.

### International Housing Congress.

The Hague, Nov. 3.—In compliance with an invitation tendered by the Dutch government and The Hague municipality the international housing congress will meet for the first time in Holland in September, 1913, the city chosen for this purpose being The Hague. The Dutch committee having taken the arrangement of the congress in hand in co-operation with the permanent committee of international housing congresses (in which England is represented by H. R. Aldridge, the secretary of the national housing reform council, Leicester, and Alderman W. Thompson, the chairman, Richmond), states that Prince Henry of the Netherlands has accepted the patronage of the committee and the congress; that the Dutch government has promised to support the committee in every way, and that various ministers have declared themselves willing to be on the honorary committee.

This congress has been preceded by nine others—in Paris in 1889, Antwerp 1894, Bordeaux 1895, Brussels 1897, Paris 1900, Dusseldorf 1902, Liege 1905, London 1907 and Vienna 1910. The congress aims at being instrumental in spreading knowledge about the housing problem in two ways—first, by discussing a number of points at its meeting, and secondly, by taking note of what has been done toward housing the people in Holland. The points which, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the permanent committee held at Brussels, are to be discussed are: (1) Rural housing, (2) slums to be improved or cleared, (3) overcrowded dwellings, (4) town planning.



# Things Farmers Should Know

## THE MILK GOAT.

Not Much Known Here, but Appreciated Abroad.

CALLED "POOR MAN'S COW."

Germans Especially Enthusiastic on Subject of Animal Which Not Only Gives Rich Milk but Clears Up Brush Land—Best Pasture Ground.

In foreign countries, notably Switzerland, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Austria, and Norway, the Germans especially are enthusiastic on the subject of milk goats and have written more about the possibility of the goat for milk production than have the people of any other nation.

Goat culture is carried on on a very limited scale in the United States. The native goat here is a fair milker, but the American people do not take kindly toward the goat or its milk. In Italian colonies milk goats are frequently found, as well as in colonies of many other people from the south of Europe. In Germany the goat is the "poor man's cow." It is said that 75 per cent of the families in Germany keep goats, and that it is not confined to the

## ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is the only crop that can be taken off the land year after year and still have the land increasing in fertility without applying fertilizer. To grow this crop on land able to produce but twenty-five bushels of corn an acre, will soon fit it to make seventy-five with the same labor that was needed to get twenty-five. We bought 800 acres of wornout land twelve years ago at \$25 an acre and began raising alfalfa, soon getting where we could produce four to four and one-half tons an acre in three cuttings each season. All of this was fed away from this land, and all resulting manure spread on other parts of the farm. Notwithstanding this, the income from this plot in 1910 made 6 per cent on \$100 an acre. We have demonstrated that an acre of alfalfa not only builds up the acre, but also two additional acres of poor land. When the plants are two or three years old the soil should be pulverized, as this treatment makes them thrive better.—Payne Sargison Before Woodbury County (Ia.) Institute.

## WARM FEED FOR PIGS.

Cheaper to Use Wood For the Purpose Than Supply Expensive Fodder.

We imagine that warm feed tastes just as much better to a sow than cold feed on a cold day as a hot dinner tastes better to man than does a cold lunch. However that may be, we do know from observation that either a sow or a pig will eat much more and is greatly stimulated by getting a little warm feed into its body. Straightaway it will become active and begin to hustle about, whereas a sow or a pig that is given cold feed will eat a little of it very indifferently and then crawl right back into its nest again. To get warm, many a sow that is eating irregularly and seems to be off feed can be brought back again by warming the feed a little. Warm feed sharpens the appetite, stimulates activity, makes the sows and pigs regular about their eating and helps to keep them warm.

Some time before the feed passes from the body it must be warmed up considerably. If it is warm when it enters the body, less body heat will be required to raise its temperature than if it enters the body cold. Now, body heat is attained only by the breaking down of the nutrients contained in feed. It is apparent, then, that it is using up feed to warm other feed taken into the body cold and this feed might far better be utilized in building up and maintaining the body than for heating purposes. It is a great deal cheaper to use a little wood for warming the water used in mixing feeds than to use expensive feeds for the purpose.—Farm, Stock and Home.

## FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

They Will Keep Well if Treated With Waterglass Solution.

I want to know how to put eggs up in waterglass just to keep them for two or three months, says a Texas correspondent of Farm and Ranch. The answer is:

Waterglass (silicate of sodium) is a compound which can be purchased of wholesale dealers in chemicals in five or ten gallon lots and of a specific gravity of approximately 1.4 at from 50 to 75 cents per gallon. When purchased of local druggists it should not cost more than \$1 per gallon. One gallon when properly diluted is sufficient to preserve sixty or sixty-five dozen eggs. For use dilute one gallon of this compound with ten gallons of pure recently boiled water.

Mix thoroughly and when cool pour the solution into earthenware jars of convenient size for the storage of the eggs. Stand the jars in a cool cellar or basement and place in them only freshly laid eggs. The eggs may be kept in the solution or merely dipped in it several times and then stored in a cool, dry place.

In either case the pores of the shells will be so effectively closed as to prevent the entrance to the interior of air and the agencies which effect decay. So treated they will keep perfectly for five or six months and even longer.

## Simple Problem.

What is a bull worth to you if heifers from him will develop into cows that will give two more pounds each per day than their dams? Figure it out some rainy day or have the schoolboy in your home do it.

## No Wonder.

"Poor fellow! How did he happen to become the occupant of a padded cell?" "He lost his mind trying to estimate the dimensions of the ultimate Dreadnought."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Flattery Compliments.

Proud Father—In the sweet garden of our home, sir, my daughter is a blushing rosebud. Waggle Visitor—And you, of course, are the poppy.—Baltimore American.

## Mutual Feeling.

Diner—Look, waiter, a gray hair in the soup! Waiter—Ah, monsieur is like me! Monsieur regret also see little blond cook who is gone?—Puck.

## Secondhand.



Lorraine—And I suppose you are sowing your wild oats? Harold—Now, by Jove, it's too much like work. I let my man sow them for me.

## A Safe Prediction.

"Her husband is a self-made man." "She's sure to insist on alterations."—Boston Transcript.

## His Last Burglary

By ELIZABETH V. DAYTON

**B**EFORE I went to make an entrance into the vault of the Tenth National bank Ellen gave me a long talk. She said that our ways of getting a livin' was killin' her and I'd soon have our kids on my hands to take care of till I got caught and put in prison. Then they'd have no one to look after them. The boys would soon be in jail too, and a worse fate was in store for the girls. But what was I to do? Not an honest job was open to me. But I needed all my nerve, and after a kiss for her and the kids I threw off the depression and in an hour was in the bank before the vault.

I had set my dark lantern so that the bullseye shone on the spot I wanted to perforate and was about to apply my drill when I heard a voice behind me say:

"Do you think you can do it?" The words were spoken in the coolest possible tone, and coolness begets coolness. I couldn't see behind me without takin' up my lamp and bringin' it to bear on the speaker, and before I could do that and shoot I felt reasonably sure a bullet would come crashin' through me somewhere. So I never turns around at all, but begins to work my drill, remarkin' at the same time:

"It won't be any trouble at all. I've done it often before."

"Hold on," said the voice, a man's. "Are you artist enough to do the job without injurin' the door?" "In course," says I. "If you wanted it done that way, why didn't you say so? But it'll take longer."

"Pick the lock," said the voice, "between now and daylight, and I'll give you a new crisp fifty dollar bill."

"Couldn't you make it a hundred?" I asks.

I reckon my impudence must 'a' took him flat aback, 'cause he didn't answer for a small while; then he says:

"Fifty is all and more than I can spare. I'm only a clerk in the bank, and I'm sufferin' under an attack of honesty just now."

I puts away my drill and begins to work with my fingers and my ears, talkin' with the fellow sociable-like. It was very kind of him to treat me so perlit, for I knowed he wouldn't be that a-way unless he had me covered and ready to enforce orders. Referred to his last remark, I says:

"I had that disease myself once, but a wife and a couple of kids cryin' for bread tuk it clean out of me. Diseases require medicine, and sometimes the cure's worse than the disease. I gave myself a dose of dishonesty for an antidote, and the habit got fixed on me like takin' a drug."

"But you kept the kids from starvin'," I suppose."

"That's what I've done so far, but if my work gets a check for the matter of ten years or so they're still liable to starvation. If I could 'a' got through a few years more they'd be old enough to fill their own mouths."

He didn't make any answer to this, and I kep' on monkeyin' with the tumblers, listenin' to how they fell and makin' up my mind what was the combination.

"What's the time?" I asked.

"Two twenty-five," he said. "It

doesn't begin to get light now till 5 o'clock. Can you do it in that time?"

"If I can do it at all."

I heard somethin' between a sigh and a grunt.

"Is it very important?" I says.

"Yes, it is. I'm responsible for the vault bein' shut without any one knowin' the combination. If we can't get in there by 9 o'clock tomorrow mornin' there'll be no end of trouble. I'll get fired, of course."

"Don't worry," I says. "I wouldn't have such a perlit young gentleman fired for all there is inside. Just you stop talkin' to me for awhile. It bothers me, and I reckon I can do the job."

I worked till near 4 o'clock before I got on to the problem; then I heard the last tumbler drop into place, and turnin' the knob, I opened the vault door.

"Keep your face to the vault and lay your weapon on the floor behind you," said the clerk.

I lay not only one revolver on the floor, but two, and a knife and a billy besides. I reckon this gave him confidence, for he told me I might go and stand by a desk some ten feet away. I did so, and he went to my light, took it up and turned it on me.

"Go in there and bring me a tin box on a shelf to the right."

I did as he said. He opened the box, took out a fifty dollar bill and tossed it to me. I picked it up and handed it back to him. Somehow I felt ashamed of takin' money from a man who would keep faith with me under the circumstances.

"I don't make any charge for this small service," I remarked. "You can make it hot for me if you like."

"And it would have been hot for me today if it hadn't been for you. Can you give me the combination?"

I called it off, and he wrote it down.

"Now you can get out the way you came in, and I hope you'll do it safely. It wouldn't do for me to risk bein' seen lettin' you out. If you think you'd like to break the dishonesty habit, come and see me here about half past 5 this afternoon."

I got out just as the dawn was beginnin' to break and went home.

"Ellen," I said to my wife, "I haven't got any swag, but mebbe I got an honest job."

"Oh, Tom!" she gasped. "God grant that it may be true!"

I told her the story, and we both went to sleep feelin' better than any time since I went into the business.

The next afternoon I called on the clerk, and he succeeded in gettin' me a job. I've made an honest livin' ever since.

## Odds on the Pessimist.

The pessimist usually comes out ahead in the long run. For instance, the grasshopper is an optimist and makes no provision for winter and so turns up his toes and dies. If you catch a grasshopper, like a great many other optimists he can only wiggle his tongue at you and spit tobacco juice.

The bee is a pessimist. He looks ahead and lives. And if you interfere with him he promptly sends you about your business with a gratis dose of formic acid for the good of your rheumatism.—Toronto (Kan.) Republican.

## Sagacity.

"Are you going to defend yourself against the charge of grafting?" "Not yet," replied the astute politician, Mr. Hyer Rupp. "I'm going to find another system of graft that I don't care so much about and see if I can't slick the investigation on to that."—Washington Star.

## Had a Good Start.

Mr. Henbult—They are saying that even the Chinese have granted votes to women.

Mr. Grouchmore—I'm not astonished. Think of the centuries that Chinese women have been wearing trousers!—Chicago News.

## Calling Her Bluff.

"Henry, what's your honest opinion of my new fall gown?" "Don't ask me, Helen. You know you're much bigger and stronger than I am."

## Undesired Rebuke.

Clarence—Why don't you keep something for a rainy day? Clara—Don't be silly, dear. Haven't I the prettiest rain coat and umbrella you ever saw?—Judge.

## UNCONQUERABLE YOUTH.

Old Age Can't Down the Man Who Ignores His Birthday.

With all the advice that we are getting these days on how to remain youthful and how to grow old gracefully and kindred topics relating to the common desire to cut the acquaintance of Father Time it is gratifying to note, says the Providence Journal, that a few exceptional persons have really mastered the secret and can get along without expert advice. The secret after all is not buried very deep. It consists mostly of the ability to forget as far as possible the annoying little matter of age. Any man is likely to stay comparatively young so long as he can succeed in actually forgetting how old he is.

The life that is properly busy has no time to think about birthdays. The trouble is that nearly all of us establish the habit of thinking about birthdays in our juvenile years, when we are apt to count the passage of time somewhat impatiently, and it is hard to break the habit in later life.

Our birthday gets into the minds of our relatives and intimate friends as a minor annual festival, an event to be celebrated with gifts and congratulations, and we are rounded up and forced to gaze regretfully at each milestone as we reach it with a crude attempt at a pleasant smile.

The joy makers radiate their gloom with painful reminiscences and with such inept remarks as "Well, we're getting along!" "Hair's getting kind of thin, George, ain't it?" "Only six more years to go and then you'll be fifty."

"I must say, you hold your age pretty well." Many of the remarks are intended to be complimentary or consolatory, but somehow they convey a subtle sting. After one has reached a "certain age" there is apt to be the suspicion that a congratulatory utterance may be only a polite euphemism for "get the heck out."

The way to dodge these doubtful emotions is to keep busy and sprinkle such things as birthdays liberally with a strong solution of oblivion.

## LET FAITH BURN BRIGHT.

As from the smoke is freed the blaze,  
So let our faith burn bright,  
And if they crush our golden ways  
Whose'er can crush thy light?  
—Goethe.

## DO CATS UNDERSTAND?

Strange Tale From Columbus, O., Which Indicates That They Do.

If the house cat does not actually enter into the family conversations there is no question in the minds of a north side family, says the Columbus Dispatch, that its cat keeps in touch with family affairs as discussed by the members. This cat had four kittens, and one by one they disappeared until but one was left.

As the wife was going out one evening she said to her husband, "I wish you would pick that kitten up and drop it some place where it won't find its way back."

Almost immediately the old cat commenced trying to coax her offspring to go with her, but the little one was not "wise" and insisted on staying at home. The old cat therefore did not go away that night, as was her custom, but lay down on the porch with her front paws around the kitten. The husband did not have the heart to drag the young one from its mother, and it therefore remained.

A few days later the wife and daughter started on a week's trip, and again the husband was instructed about the kitten, which was to be lost during their absence. The husband came home that night with the firm determination of losing that kitten, but neither kitten nor old cat was anywhere to be found. Several times during the week the old cat came back for something to eat, but nothing was seen of the kitten.

Within an hour after the wife and daughter returned and while the husband was explaining that he had not seen the kitten all week both cat and kitten came back and at this time are still members of the family.

## AMERICAN POTTERY INDUSTRY

Output Had a Value of \$34,513,560 in 1911.

The output of the pottery industries of the United States had a value of \$34,513,560 in 1911, according to the United States geological survey chart of clay products production, by states, compiled by Jefferson Middleton. The pottery production for 1911 was greater than that of 1910, when the output was valued at \$33,784,678, the increase being \$728,882.

Of the total production Ohio was first, with an output valued at \$14,775,265; New Jersey second, with \$8,401,941; West Virginia third, with \$2,880,262; New York fourth, with \$2,178,364; Pennsylvania fifth, with \$2,156,817; and Indiana sixth, with \$1,004,737. The output of no other state had a value in excess of a million dollars.

## Worthless Suggestion.

He had to drop a note to his stenographer.

"What is the proper way to address a young lady?" he asked his host. "Would you say 'My Dear Miss,' 'Dear Miss' or what?"

"Just address her as you would in the office," advised the friend.

"Oh, that would never do!" the visitor exclaimed. "Suppose my wife should get the letter?"

poorer class, but the prosperous middle class consider the goat an advantage to them also.

The advantages claimed are, first, the possibility of procuring a goat is generally within the reach of the poorest families; second, the risk and insurance premium is disproportionately less in the case of the goat; third, the goat utilizes its food better than the cow and gives considerably more milk in proportion to its body weight; fourth, the goat is satisfied with feed which would be entirely undesirable for the cow; fifth, by keeping two goats instead of a cow, the family of a working man may be provided during the entire year with milk by the proper regulation of the time of the birth of the kid.

Goats have a great aversion to cold rains and sleet storms, and these conditions, where they frequently occur, are drawbacks. Milk goats do not like rain at any time, but they are not injured by it during the warm season.

A high and rocky locality is preferable for goats, where there is an abundance of vegetation upon which they may graze and browse. It is all the better if the air is quite dry. However, the animals thrive well on level land provided it is well drained.

Goats have a habit of eating brushwood and weeds in preference to any other feed. Whether or not brushwood is the best food for them is a question that should be considered. German authorities discourage the practice, contending that the twigs and leaves have a tendency to impart an unpleasant flavor to the milk, just as in the case of cows, and, besides, it lessens the milk supply and shortens the period of lactation. A brush would prove a most excellent place for the kids and dry goats, and in this manner a flock might be employed in the clearing of brush land.—Home and Farm.

## Poison Squad For Horses.

Dr. Wiley's noted "poison squad" is to be initiated in tests upon the horses and cattle of the government experimental farm near Bethesda, Md. "Sulphured oats" and other treated grains, the food value of which is causing a controversy between the pure food authorities and the grain men of the middle west, will be fed to the animals for a short time, and upon the result probably will depend the expenditure of about \$30,000,000 a year.

## Green Corn For Hogs.

Green corn will furnish about three times the amount of feed secured from it by most farmers in giving it to hogs if it is hocked up with an old corn knife and fed stalk and all. The danger of eating too much green grain also will be averted by this plan of feeding.—Down Homestead.

## What the Duckling Needs.

The duckling cannot stand concentrated food. It must have roughage.

## THE HORSE'S SHOULDERS.

Now Is the Time to Prevent Trouble With Them Next Spring.

Dr. C. L. Barnes of the Colorado Agricultural college writes as follows of shoulder galls and abscesses:

In the fall, after a hard summer's work, the shoulders of the work horse should be carefully examined for galls and abscesses. If they are neglected during the idle months of winter the animal is in no condition for spring work.

The causes of shoulder galls and abscesses are ill fitting and dirty collars; also horses unaccustomed to work are put at hard, continuous pulling before the shoulders become toughened. The first symptom of a sore shoulder is that the hair stands erect in the location of the injury. Later, if the animal is continued at work with the same kind of collar, the skin and hair slough, leaving a raw, bleeding surface. The size of the sore may be from that of a silver dollar up to three inches in diameter.

The sore shoulder causes the horse considerable pain, and if not relieved the animal soon loses flesh and a sound animal may become balky.

Many times a soft swelling appears just above the point of the shoulder. If opened at the outset a straw colored liquid escapes. On the other hand, if not molested it becomes infected and an abscess forms.

These abscesses are often superficial, but may be so deeply seated as to require expert attention. The deep abscesses may be located six inches or more below the surface of the skin, between the shoulder joint and the chest wall. These abscesses often prove serious and should only be treated by a qualified veterinarian.

By way of prevention of shoulder abscesses and galls, give particular attention to the collar. See that it fits snugly at the top with only room enough between the neck and collar to admit the arm; also remember that it should be kept clean. Wash the dried sweat off the collar at night and bathe the shoulders with cold water after the horse is unharmed.

## Good For Garden Soil.

Hydrated lime often benefits garden soil, especially if considerable vegetable matter has been turned under. If the vegetable matter has not been turned under for any reason grow a crop to turn and then make a liberal application of lime.

## To Protect the Soil.

If possible sow a winter cover crop on the land to protect it through the winter. Of the legumes crimson clover, bar clover and vetch are good for this purpose. Wheat, oats, rye or barley are nonlegumes that afford protection to soil.

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## Can Be Saved To Kentucky

### By The Appointment Of Adequate Counsel

#### Justus Goebel Makes Strong Appeal for Protection To People's Interests

#### In Open Letter He Asks That Lawyers Known To Be Loyal To the Cause Of the People and Free From Corporation Taint Be Employed In the Suits Against Tax-Dodging Corporations

##### OPEN LETTER.

Frankfort and Covington, Ky.,  
October 31st, 1912.

To His Excellency, Governor James B. McCreary; to all Administrative and Legislative officers of the State and to all citizens of the Commonwealth who are interested in equal and uniform taxation:

"Tell my friends to be brave and fearless and loyal to the great common people."

These last words of my assassinated brother, William Goebel, have a sacred significance to me and when in September, 1909, I again commenced to take an active interest in our State's affairs, it was not to gain political favor, for there is no office I would have; but it was with hope and confidence that my work would, during the administration of the present state officers, open up an opportunity for Kentucky to take up William Goebel's work where the assassin's bullet had interrupted it, and in that event every department of our government would give thereto by voice and action most positive, vigorous and loyal support.

##### Relief Must Come.

Necessity for action in the interest of the people has grown as years have passed until it has developed into what is today a crying shame and from which relief must come.

Too long, altogether too long, has there been unjust discrimination against the people, unjust and burdensome taxation upon the people, as compared with what has been required to be paid by the big corporations of our State. Corporation lawyers have boastfully said the death of William Goebel was a benefit to the corporations. If this was true, the question is, how much longer shall the people be held in bondage because of his death?

God knows the corporations now suing the State have been able to procure (and the word procure is used advisedly) immunity long enough from paying their just share of the taxes.

A hundred million dollar increase in the value of corporation property for taxation opens a new era in the State's affairs, and has awakened the people, and brought them to a realization of what has been done to them, and there will be a further awakening, which will correct abuses equally as great as unequal taxation. A true awakening of the people has come, and henceforth every man who would hold office must be a progressive, and no imitation will satisfy them; they will sweep aside and into oblivion as old chaff any man who hesitates or dares stand in the way of betterment of conditions and improvement in every way for the whole people.

##### Gross Undervaluation.

No one doubts, had William Goebel been permitted to live, that which was done last month by the Board of Valuation and Assessment would have been done more than a decade ago, and to-day, instead of the large corporations fighting in the courts and by sinister methods, endeavoring to perpetuate unjust and unequal taxation, to throttle the action of this State Taxing Board, the first to act fully in the interest of the people, they would long ago have been paying into the State, county and city treasuries their just proportion of taxes.

It is very evident that in Kentucky, as in other States, big corporations will never pay a cent more of taxes than they are made to pay.

Take the case of the C. & O. R. R. In 1911 this road, on its entire system in Kentucky, paid taxes on a total valuation of only \$9,313,270, whereas the street railway company of the city of Louisville was made to pay on a valuation of \$10,800,000. The C. & O. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$2,171,153, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$2,743,



JUSTUS GOEBEL. GOV. J. B. McCREARY.  
Kentucky Delegates From State at Large to DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1912.

350, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$18,798,630. The C. & O. T. P. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$3,110,197, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$3,559,320, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$10,674,200. The L. & N. C. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$1,989,870, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$4,510,320, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$14,746,857. The L. & N. R. R. in 1901 paid taxes on a franchise valuation of only \$6,504,879, and in 1911 on a valuation of only \$11,899,200, whereas the Board found their 1912 assessment should be \$45,428,074.

The Covington companies in the past paid as little, proportionately, as did most of the above mentioned companies, and without exception all these companies and the two others suing wanted the same assessments for 1912 that they had in 1911. The Board of Valuation and Assessment based their 1912 assessments on convincing proof of values placed before them, and the assessments are uniformly just and fair, and of the more than four hundred corporations assessed, only seven have protested in the courts, and these are among those that have always proportionately paid the least.

In the last twelve years the State, counties and cities have been robbed, and the word robbed is the only word that fits the case, of more than ten million dollars in taxes.

In the years from 1902 to 1911, inclusive, a period of ten years, there has been an average increase in the franchise assessments of the four large railroads of the State of only 14 per cent yearly, and this almost unbelievable record of astonishingly small increases was made in the ten best years for earnings that the railroads of this country ever saw.

The picture here presented of the previous inadequate franchise assessments is astounding, but when one examines the situation regarding the tangible assessments made by Railroad Commissions of the properties of six of the corporations now suing the State, the word "astounding" is inadequate and must be here supplanted by the word "dumfounding" to state more correctly what the tangible assessment picture actually presents.

##### Work Is Delayed a Decade.

Take the case of the C. & O. R. R. and the records show that the tangible property of this company in 1892, twenty years ago, was assessed at \$8,619,577. In 1911 notwithstanding the extensions made in mileage of road, double tracking of a vast system, acquiring much new real estate and probably more than doubling their equipment of engines and cars this company's tangible property was assessed at only \$6,270,270, or 21% per cent less than in 1892, twenty years ago.

In 1892 the market price of C. & O. stock was around 11 cents, and to-day the stock of this company is selling at 81.5 cents, and the capital stock has been increased to one hundred million dollars. Further comment to show that our state has been robbed is unnecessary. The tangible property of the C. & O. T. P. R. R. was assessed in 1911 for less than it was assessed in 1900, and but little more than in 1890, notwithstanding the great improvements made by the company. The other railroads have been similarly inadequately assessed on their tangible property for many years.

In May, 1910, a prominent official of one of the companies suing, stated that the special interests had in years past controlled the state's taxing boards, and the records apparently prove he told the truth in that instance. He also stated that he would control the present Board of Valuation and Assessment, but in this he has proven an ignominious failure.

##### Board Acts For People.

To date the people have won, and the Board of Valuation and Assessment consisting of Henry M. Bosworth chairman; Tom S. Rhea and C. F. Creel, has finished its work for 1912, and, thank God, for once it has acted in the interest of the people.

Until this year the Board of Valuation and Assessment has been controlled in the interest of the big corporations by some hook or crook, either friendship, political favor rendered

or to be rendered, bribery or intimidation, but never before has the state county or city been given what it was rightfully entitled to.

The eight suits that have been brought against the state must be fought through all federal and state courts, and are of vital importance to our people. They involve for the state \$382,389, and for the county and city taxing districts \$223,396, or a total annually, of \$1,205,785.

The railroad companies, realizing the magnitude of this fight and anxious to win out, not alone from a financial standpoint, but to prevent the great public denunciation that is bound to come in the wake of a victory for the state, are calling up the wonderful array of legal talent that is at their command through the power and influence that comes of the tremendous amount of money represented in their combined capitalization of approximately one billion dollars.

##### Master Legal Minds.

Among the master legal minds that are already engaged in preparing the defense of the suing corporations are Trabue, Dolan & Cox, of Louisville, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company; Galvin & Galvin, of Cincinnati, for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company; John T. Shelby & Son, of Lexington, for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company; Col. Henry L. Stone, Helm Bruce, C. H. Moorman, R. A. Colson, of Louisville, and Browder & Browder, of Russellville, for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; Beckham & McQuinn, of Frankfort, and Ernst, Cassatt & Cottle, of Cincinnati, for the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company and the Union Light, Heat and Power Company; Maxwell, Ramsey & Graydon, of Cincinnati, for the Adams Express Company and for the Southern Express Company.

In addition to this galaxy of legal talent, the suing corporations have a vast army of busy workers who never appear in the limelight or in the courtroom, and they may be described as research lawyers, accountants and statisticians, who are a mighty supportive element to the men who will present the cases and make the pleas and arguments.

Without detracting one iota from the splendid ability and known loyalty to the state's interests possessed by the attorney general, James Garnett, and his three assistants, the commonwealth's legal force, as compared with that of the corporations, must seem inadequate, indeed; and when it is taken into consideration that the attorney general's office has a multiplicity of cases and matters of state to fully employ their attention, and that the present situation comes in the nature of an emergency unforeseen and unprecedented in the state's history, the urgent necessity for the employment of other able lawyers as a supportive force to the attorney general becomes quite apparent.

Ability, known loyalty to the cause and assured freedom from corporation taint should be the gauge to govern in the selection of attorneys to assist in the defense of the state's interests.

##### Justus Goebel's Interest.

My interest in the work just completed by the board was, and is, different from, and greater than, that of any man in Kentucky or elsewhere—even though he may have been connected with the work. Love of my state and love for and memory of my assassinated brother, whose brain work constructed and whose blood stained the statutes which made it possible to do what the Board of Valuation and Assessment has just completed, have compelled me to the service I have rendered in the matter, and without official duty resting on me, I have given untiringly and almost constantly more than five months of time and energy and study to these assessments in the interest of the state and its people, to the exclusion of every other interest—business and personal.

Therefore, with such an interest and with the knowledge that I have gained through my labors, I feel that I am qualified, amply qualified, to make an appeal, in the name of the 400,000 taxpayers of the state who furnish seven-eighths of the revenue for the state's government, and who for many years have withstood the burden of unequal taxation, to the administrative and legislative officers of the state to support the governor with unlimited

the people's interest and cases. These are men who have said in places that in the employment of Attorney John L. Lee, "I am not interested, but to tell the truth, I say, 'Is your only interest the welfare of the people, and have you proven that there is no other interest that is greater with you than the people's interest?'"

##### Every Citizen Interested.

We have been, and are, dealing in this with a matter which is vital to, and affects the comforts of every home, no matter how humble, and the pocketbook of every taxpayer in the commonwealth, be he laborer, mechanic, farmer, merchant or of any other rank or station. All have their interest in what we have been fighting for—more nearly equal taxation and relief from corporation oppression.

The question is, shall the cause of our taxpayers be defended at the bar of justice by an array of counsel of the correct standard and in keeping with the greatness and importance of these cases, which involve, not only \$1,205,785 this year, but millions upon millions in years to come, and if the assessments are upheld, mean to this generation and generations yet unborn in Kentucky, lesser tax to pay, and to the state adequate revenue for every purpose of government, economically conducted.

"Most respectfully yours,  
"JUSTUS GOEBEL"  
LOCAL NEWS.

Dean Gardner, is very low with tuberculosis of the kidneys. He is not thought to live.

Don't waste your money buying strengthening plasters. Chamberlain's Liniment is cheaper and better. Dampen a piece of flannel with it and bind it over the affected parts and it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale at Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

Mr. Sam Metzger, representing the Salyersville Supply Co., called Monday gave us an order for stationery.

"There could be no better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My children were all sick with whooping cough. One of them was in bed, had a high fever and was coughing up blood. Our doctor gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the first dose eased them, and three bottles cured them," says Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of Lexington, Miss. For sale at Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

Miss Louie Rice is visiting at Paintsville.

Is your husband cross? An irritable, fault finding disposition is often due to a disordered stomach. A man with good digestion is nearly always good natured. A great many have been permanently cured of stomach trouble by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale at Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

Mr. Harry Hazelrigg made a visit to homefolks from Thursday to Saturday.

The boy's appetite is often the source of amazement. If you would have such an appetite take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only create a healthy appetite, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. For sale at Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

E. D. May married a Miss Wheeler of, Flat Gap, Ky. Wed. His brother Fred and cousin Elizabeth May accompanied him.

Last week at Paintsville a fire originated in the Bakery which burned the Bakery Sam Stapleton's, residence, two other residences and destroyed about \$500. worth of groceries for Smith Williams.

We are glad to call the attention of our readers to the ad of the Salyersville Supply Company this week.

"It is a pleasure to tell you that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I have ever used," writes Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Lavonia, Ga. "I have used it with all my children and the results have been highly satisfactory." For sale at Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

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Long Return Limit. Full Stop-Over Privileges.

Three through daily trains to Florida, via Queen & Crescent Route. Double daily through service to New Orleans. Electrically lighted equipment, including Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, and Day Coaches.

For details call on any Ticket Agent, Queen & Crescent Route, or apply to H. C. KING, Passenger & Ticket Agent, 101 E. Main St., Lexington, Ky.

GEO. CARPENTER, President.  
A. T. PATRICK, Vice-President.

E. L. STEPHENS, Cash.  
W. R. MAY, Asst. Cashier.

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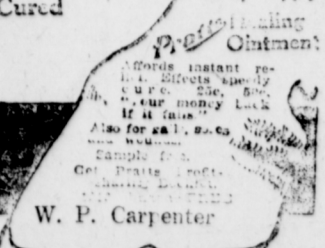
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W. P. Carpenter

## Poor House Farm Wanted.

The Fiscal Court desires to purchase a poor house farm. Call on or address J. G. Salyer or any of the Justices of the peace.

## Lexington & Eastern Ry

Effective May 28, 1911.

No. 2	EAST BOUND	No. 4
Daily a.m.	Stations	Daily a.m.
1 35	Lexington	7 20
2 17	Winchester	8 03
2 35	L. & E. Junction	8 18
3 05	Clay City	8 53
3 47	Campton Junction	9 27
4 04	Torment	9 44
4 25	Beattyville Junction	10 04
4 52	Athol	10 30
5 19	O. & K. Junction	10 57
5 25	Jackson	11 05
	Quicksand	11 25

## No. 1 WEST BOUND

No. 1	WEST BOUND	No. 3
Daily a.m.	Stations	Daily a.m.
5 05	Quicksand	1 25
5 19	Jackson	1 50
5 19	O. & K. Junction	1 57
5 35	Athol	2 22
6 03	Beattyville Junction	2 51
6 25	Torment	3 12
6 43	Campton Junction	3 30
7 19	Clay City	4 05
7 51	L. & E. Junction	4 37
8 05	Winchester	4 50
8 50	Lexington	5 35

Lexington—Train No. 1 will make connection with the L. & N. at Lexington for Louisville, Ky. No. 3 will make connection with L. & N. at Winchester for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Campton Junction—Trains No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will make connection with Mountain Central Ry. to and from Campton.

Beattyville Junction—Trains No. 1, 2 and 3 will make connection with L. & A. Railway for Beattyville.

O. & K. Junction—Trains No. 2, 3 and 4 will make connection with Ohio and Kentucky Ry. for Canal City and O. & K. stations.

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